

John Wall, 12 York Street, to open Garden

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

ONE PENNY

MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT AT EXETER HALL.

The "Swedish Nightingale" has again appeared among us, but not on that stage whereon she shone with such unsurpassed brilliancy. On this occasion Exeter Hall has had the honour of receiving the celebrated and rarely-gifted Jenny Lind, in lieu of Her Majesty's Theatre. We should have preferred seeing the favoured songstress among us once more in some of those characters in which she delighted us some few years since; but still, in that magnificent oratorio the "Messiah," all regrets were soon banished by her wondrous rendering of the principal parts in Handel's great work. We shall not, however, attempt a criticism of the performance in our present sketch, as we believe a memoir of the lady will be more acceptable to our readers, and will be fulfilling the promise we have before given of presenting portraits and memoirs of the most talented celebrities in art, science, literature, or the drama.

We have much pleasure, therefore, this week, in presenting a portrait of Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, and shall now proceed with a sketch of her life.

Jenny Lind was born at Stockholm on the 8th of February, 1820, of parents who were the head of an establishment for the education of children. Almost from infancy she showed an astonishing aptitude for music. Her little voice might have been heard carolling forth its melodious tones from morning till night as soon as she could give utterance. At the age of nine years, Frau Luellburg, a Swedish actress, heard Jenny warbling forth her delicious notes, and was so much struck with their beauty, that she prevailed upon the

parents, after much difficulty and opposition, to allow their little warbler to receive a musical education for the stage under Crelius, a music-master of Stockholm. He soon perceived the talent of his young pupil, and was so pleased at her interesting manners and great abilities, that he was determined, as soon as possible, to bring her before the public. He applied to the director of the Court Theatre (Count Lucke) who cast a ~~curse~~ upon the idea of the poor little, timid girl appearing on his boards, and thought Crelius mad for making a proposition so preposterous.

But the music-master was not to be put off with an indignant rebuff; and after much persuasion, prevailed upon the Count to hear his little prodigy sing. The result was even more than was expected. The Count was not only delighted but absolutely astounded, and was then eager for her to appear, which she accordingly did, and soon established herself an universal favourite. Through the influence of Count Lucke, she became a pupil of the Stockholm Conservatorium, where she made astonishing progress.

At the age of twelve, all Jenny's hopes of a brilliant future career were terribly blighted, for, whether from over-exertion or other causes, she now completely lost her voice. Every effort of human skill was devised, but without success; and all despaired, as year after year rolled on, of ever hearing her gushing, bird-like notes again. For four years Jenny remained totally deprived of her voice; yet during all this period she was not without hope, and still studied on. At the end of this period, one of those singular and fortuitous circumstances arose, and to which we have before been indebted to the bringing out of rare talent, before hidden or "shelved." A singer was wanted for the little part of



MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.

of the miners at the Lithgow diggings, in New South Wales, and it was decided to concentrate miners on the gold Hill, leaving the iron-ore with its more than sufficiently dull just enough to be worked by hand or water. Many men, however, left for New South Wales, and many more are likely to come down within the next few weeks, as the cold, wet season is advancing, and no discoveries have lately been made there of ground which may be rich to toil them out with any means to undergo the terrible discomforts of winter work in such a climate.

ELECTORAL HESSE.

Reports are in circulation of the intended mobilisation of the 4th and 5th Prussian corps d'armes. It is strongly believed that Austria and Prussia will occupy Electoral Hesse, in case the mission of General von Württemberg should remain without result. It is probable that an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet will take place.

AMERICA.

New York, April 20.—Advises have been received through the fourth which leave, but little doubt that the Federals have captured New Orleans. The *Pilot* and *Liberator* of the 26th says:—"The last post from Fort Jackson on Saturday, when news was received of the commencement of the battle at New Orleans was intense. All the cotton and steam-boats, except such as were necessary to transport corn and ammunition, were destroyed. The telegraphic operator at New Orleans ceased to telegraph, as he said the Federals had appeared before the city."

The Confederates are supposed to have carried away from New Orleans 18,000,000 dollars in specie.

The secretary of the Spanish Legation has left Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce for the South.

President Lincoln has visited the French frigate Bassano at Washington Navy-yard. The French Minister received Mr. Lincoln on board. The yards of the vessel were manned, and a national salute fired at the President's arrival and departure.

General Halleck officially reports that General Beauregard has been strongly reinforced since the last battle at Corinth. General Banks's advance has been checked by the destruction of the bridge across the Shenandoah. The Confederate General Jackson is said to have been reinforced, and to be sixteen miles from Harrisonburg.

The *New York Herald* thinks that the new slave-trade suppression treaty with England, which grants mutual right of search, will be sure to lead to collision with that country, and rejoices at the prospect.

New York, May 1.—The arrival of the Federal fleet before New Orleans is confirmed. The Federal commander had demanded the surrender of the city, but had retired with all his forces to Camp Moore, eighty miles away. The Federals had not shelled the city at the last account.

A correspondence was going on between the Federal commissioner and the civil authorities of the city regarding surrender.

It is supposed that the Confederate General Lovell may take his forces to reinforce General Beauregard at Corinth.

A battle was expected to take place north of Richmond, between the divisions of General Banks and McDowell and the Confederates, under Generals Jackson and Gouverneur Smith. Both belligerents in this section had been largely reinforced.

A congressional committee has issued a report that the Confederates committed inhuman atrocities upon the Federal dead and wounded after the battle of Bull's Run.

Allays at Yorktown unchanged.

A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the *Peterborough Journal*, which contains the following despatch, dated Mobile, April 25th:

"The enemy passed Fort Jackson at four a.m. yesterday. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended."

"All the cotton and steam-boats, except such as were necessary to transport corn, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

"At one o'clock to-day the telegraph bid us good-bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. Will send particulars as soon as they can be had."

"The negro bringing the above, reports that the rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed, and it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to-morrow."

The following official despatch has been received from General McClellan, dated Head Quarters of the Army of the Potomac, Camp Winfield Scott, April 26, eleven p.m.:—"Early this morning an advanced party of the rebels on this side of the Warwick, near its head, was carried by assault by Company H, 1st Massachusetts Regiment. The works had a ditch six feet deep, with a strong parapet, and was manned by two companies of infantry—no artillery. Our men moved over open soft ground some 600 yards, received the fire of the rebels at fifty yards, did not return it, but rushed over the ditch and parapet in the most gallant manner. The rebels broke and ran directly they saw that our men intended to cross the parapet. Our loss was three killed, and one mortally and twelve otherwise wounded. We took fourteen prisoners, destroyed the work sufficiently to render it useless, and retired. The operation was conducted by General C. Grover, who managed the affair most honorably. Nothing could have been better than the conduct of all the men under fire. The supports, who were also under artillery fire of other works, were companies of the 1st and 11th Massachusetts. In spite of the rain, our work progresses well."

The *New York World* publishes the following from its correspondent at Washington:—"I have reason to believe that there has been discussion at the Treasury Department respecting the policy of raising the blockade of Southern ports as they come into the possession of the Union forces, and I am assured by a gentleman who is in constant communication with the Government, that there is little doubt that the blockade of New Orleans will be raised immediately on the Union army's being established there. It will be remembered that the blockade was not established along the whole line of the coast at one time, but by part, and of course it can be raised by the same method."

Last news, dated New York, May 2nd, confirms the conjecture of New Yorkers, from which it appears that the Federal Commander Farocquet formally demanded of the Mayor of New Orleans an unconditional surrender of the city on the 26th ult. He likewise demanded that the Federal flag should be hoisted on all public buildings, and all Confederate flags removed. He requested the mayor to use his authority to quell any disturbance, and concluded by saying, "I shall severely punish any persons committing such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men firing upon helpless women and children, for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag."

The mayor replied that for the sake of the women and children he would evacuate the city, leaving the administration of affairs to the civil authorities. "To surrender an undefended city," he continued, "would be an ignominious ceremony. The city is yours by power of martial law, not by the choice or consent of the inhabitants." It is for you to determine the fate that awaits us here. There is no man so foolish whose honour and head would not be paralysed at hoisting a flag not of our own adoption. You may trust in the honour of the inhabitants, though you might not count on their submission to unfeigned wrong. Your occupancy of the city does not transfer the allegiance of the inhabitants from the Government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated. They yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extract from the conquered."

23rd June.

THE POLICE AT THE EXHIBITION.—By direction of Sir R. Mayne, a staff of experienced detectives has been organized, and is now on duty within the Exhibition buildings. The men have been selected from each division of the metropolitan police force, and are under the direction of those efficient officers Sir George Farmer and Thomas from the chief office, Scotland-yard.

A STRANGE ADVERTISEMENT.—The following appears in the advertising columns of the *Morning Post*:—"A lady of high title and fast position will receive at her husband's West-end mansion, a lady wishing to be presented, or aspiring to any advantages derivable from an introduction to exclusive society. Confidence must be kept. Real name and all circumstances stated, and no curiosity or ambiguous letters will succeed. £5,000 requisite."

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—The Japanese Ambassadors and suite visited the Thames Tunnel on Saturday. They were received by Mr. W. W. Mason, the superintendent, who explained (through their interpreter) the construction of the tunnel and the machinery to them. They appeared much pleased with all they saw, and showed greater animation than usual.

THE LONGFORD ELECTION PETITION.—A subscription is being got up in which the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland are taking part, for defraying the expenses of opposing the petition against the return of Major O'Reilly for the county of Longford.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER.—£900,000 has already been voted by Parliament for Portland breakwater. The total estimate exceeds £1,000,000; 5,000,000 tons of rough stone have been used for the breakwater. The bay that it will shelter is 2,130 acres in extent. The centre of the north head of the breakwater is 8,512 feet from the shore. At low water, spring tides, the depth is 57 feet. During the last heavy gales nearly 120 vessels at one time took shelter in the harbour for some days.

DESPERATE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE CITY OF LONDON MILITIA AND THE POLICE.—On Sunday afternoon, soon after one o'clock, the quietude of Finsbury-square was greatly disturbed by a terrific onslaught that was made on the G division of the metropolitan police and several constables of the City force by a large body of the City of London Militia, who with much ferocity assailed the constables with their waist-belts, the brass clasps of which inflicted serious wounds, rendering the sufferers incapable to perform duty. On the dismissal of the coopers after attending divine service, a constable of the G division appellee to a private belonging to the regiment as he left the barracks in the City-road; his comrades at once rushed to the rescue, and he was quickly set free; a few more constables arriving, he was re-caught, when the militiamen cried out, "Off with your belts!" The suggestion was instantly acted upon, and a murderous attack was made upon the few policemen who sustained considerable injuries. Fortunately a reinforcement from the Old-street station and from the City police-station arrived, and the tables were turned. At this juncture the officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia arrived, and with the assistance of the best conducted men and the police, drove the disturbers into the barrack-square, but not before the instigators of the disgraceful affray were captured and lodged in the police-station. The police are seriously injured, nor have the militiamen escaped unscathed, many having been wounded by the staves of the police.

THAMES TROUT PLANTING.—There never was known to be so many Thames trout taken as have been captured during the last fortnight. From every part of the society's waters, the glad tidings of "fine trout yesterday," or "two fine ones the day before," are to us. It cannot be doubted that the operations of the society are gradually being crowned with success. Many of the members of the society have taken large fish.

THE RECAPTURE OF THE EMILIE ST. PIERRE.—We understand that the owners of this vessel have presented to Montgomery and Schelvin, cook and steward of the now well-known Emilie St. Pierre, the sum of £900 each, for their conduct in assisting the captain (Wilson) to recapture his vessel from the prize crew of the United States Navy. This sum is, of course, in addition to the £1,200 each which was made at the public presentation. It will also be recollect that Captain Wilson, for his share in the gallant exploit, received £2,000 from the owner, as well as a valuable and elegant service of silver plate, and a chronometer watch purchased by public subscription. The whole three men will likewise be presented with medals from the Marine Service Association; the captain will be gold, and the others silver.

LOSS OF THE SHIP UNCLE TOM AND THIRTY-SEVEN LIVES.—A despatch received reports the loss of the British vessel Uncle Tom, of Singapore, off the entrance of Formosa River. The vessel anchored outside, and in a heavy gale during the night drove on a sandbank and sunk. Out of the passengers and crew, amounting to upwards of forty souls, only three (one European and two Malays) reached the shore. The European was a passenger.

HEROD AGAIN.—It makes one gloomy to read that one-fifth of all the deaths in the year were among infants less than a year old, and that forty-one per cent. of all the deaths were among children of less than five years old. As children up to this age constitute about one-tenth part of the population of the City, it is manifest that they die at the rate of ten per cent., instead of rather less than seven per cent., which is the average of the whole country. In the eastern division it is worse than in the whole of the City, for the deaths of children under five years of age there amount to eleven per cent., while in the western union the death-rate is fourteen per cent., which is more than double the averages of the whole country. But there are other causes than disease which war against the life of children, and the very mention of which is an awful sound to our professions of morality and religion. The recently-published report of the coroners shows that sixty-seven infants under two years of age were murdered last year in the metropolis. Forty more were found dead. No less than fifty died of hunger, since exposure, and want; and in one case the mother of one of these poor babies was under fourteen years of age. More than 250 infants were suffocated; and of all the deaths recorded there were during the year as many as 414 of infants on whom common insects were fed. *City Press.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday at Exeter Hall: Captain the Hon. F. Maude presided. After a prayer the secretary read the report, which gave an encouraging account of the society's proceedings during the year. The income from all sources had been £3,263 16s. 11d. £, showing an increase of £572 on that of the previous year. The expenditure had been £2,675 18s. 1d. and the balance left in the treasurer's hand amounted to £63 19s. 9d. The report was adopted.

CRIME IN LONDON.—The Central Criminal Court sat on Monday, when the Recorder charged the grand jury, and remarked that if he were to judge by the present and one or two previous calendars, the crime of violence were not so much on the decrease as some people had evidently thought. There was before the Court one charge of murder and four of wounding with intent to murder; and he was sorry to say that all of them were as coldly as hounds on a hunt.

Some of these were then presented.

HARROD'S STORE.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening, in Exeter Hall, the Rev. Dr. Shattock being in the chair. The report, which showed that considerable good had been done by the society, was adopted, and the claims of ragged schools were effectively pleaded by several speakers.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

EXPLORATION HAVING A TOXIC POWDER.—A few days since, nine or ten loads, a weight of gunpowder left the Penzance Tunpier of the Cornwall Railway for the granite quarries of Larantock, by Camborne, in Cornwall. The carts were placed on one of the stone wagons, and used for the transport of granite—a flat bed of thick iron and planks, resting on two sets of strong wheels, and drawn by four horses. All went well until the load reached a road, one end of which leads to the quarry—a steep and rugged path. Here the driver jumped off the wagon and took one of his two dogs by the head, at the same time applying his navel-dag. In an instant the whole of the powder exploded with a report distinctly heard in Penzance and for miles around. Gentlemen who were trout-fishing near saw a column of fire spout upwards, and thought they distinguished two reports, but this double sound may have been reverberation. The effect of the explosion was wonderful the escape miraculous. The man was thrown violently forward, his clothes on fire, his back, legs, and arms burnt, and even his face scorched. The tail of the wagon was torn to matchwood, but the wheels and axles were unbroken. The road was blackened for yard, as if tarred; furze was blasted; large stones driven about, the boy horse the driver was leading fell dead, the strength of the explosion shattering itelf by the protruding entrails. His neighbour shaft-horse was badly scorched, mainly about the hind legs and belly, but even its mane, face, and eyes affected. The explosion reached the two fore-horses; and their hind quarters, skin generally, and tails and manes were scorched. The driver and three horses returned to Penzance, and man and shaft-horse are in a precarious state. The cause of the accident is a matter of surmise.

THE MANCHESTER MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The model in clay of the statue which is to be the munificent gift of the Mayor of Manchester to his fellow-citizens, is now completed in the studio of Mr. Noble, in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, London. The Prince is represented as wearing the robes of the Order of the Garter. On the front of the pedestal will be the inscription—"Albert, 'the great and Good.' At the rear of the pedestal will be inscribed the words:—"Presented by Thomas Goadby to his fellow-citizens. A.D. MDCCCLXII." The statue is to be of the whitest Carrara marble that can be procured, and will be eight feet in height. The funds raised by public subscription in Manchester for the Albert Memorial are to be devoted to providing the pedestal, and the protecting temple for the statue itself, the cost of which is entirely defrayed by the mayor.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—No little surprise has been caused among the officials at St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury, by the sudden disappearance of Samuel James Lucas, the steward, whose office he has filled for the last six or seven years, and the utmost confidence was reposed in him. He left Canterbury on Thursday week last, for the purpose, as he represented of going to Dover, but he was met the following day at Rochester by one of the students, evidently making his way to the metropolis. It is reported that he has embezzled moneys belonging to the college to the amount of £100 or £200, besides large sums he has surreptitiously obtained of the tradesmen of this city. Upon the application of the principal of the college, the Rev. Henry Bailey, a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. His wife and two children remain in Canterbury, and it is believed that he has taken a female with him. He is a native of Norfolk, and is described as being about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, hair turning grey, long thin face, a prominent nose, and general appearance dark and undignified. He was dressed in black.

COURAGEOUS RESCUE AND FATAL RESULT.—On Saturday a poor cripple was crossing the road near the Liverpool Exchange, when he was placed in great danger by the passing of a huge lorry, loaded with cotton bales. A labouring man rushed to the rescue, and succeeded in removing the cripple out of the way, but unfortunately, he was himself knocked down before he could clear the horses, and the wheels passing over him, crushed him to death immediately. Great sympathy has been expressed among the merchants on change, and there is no doubt that a handsome subscription will be raised for the family of the poor fellow who has met with so untimely a fate.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Saturday last Henry Batten and Charles Dunstone were brought before the county magistrates, at Bridgwater, charged with shooting at Silas Cannen. From the evidence it appeared there had been bad feeling between prosecutor and Batten in consequence of the former having laid an information against the latter for selling beer without a license. On Thursday the 7th inst., one of Cannen's children was summoned by Batten for throwing stones at his child, and a fine of 5s. was inflicted. The parties reside at Clifton Polden, near Bridgwater, and on the evening of Thursday the prisoner returned home in a kind of triumph with ribands flying. The prosecutor, who had not been to the court, was working at the time in his garden. Soon afterwards Batten went into his garden, opposite the prosecutor's, accompanied by a man named Dunstone, and there deliberately fired at the prosecutor, who was at work with two boys. The shot struck the prosecutor on the waistcoat, tore the coat of one of the boys, and wounded the ear of the other. Batten, when he fired the gun, said, "I'll blow the —— informer's brains out," and, after he had discharged it, the other prisoner threw his cap into the air and shouted, "Hooray, that is the way to serve out the ——." The magistrates committed the prisoners for trial, on a charge of attempted murder, at the next Somerset assizes.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—The Liverpool coroner held an inquest on Saturday upon the bodies of the brothers Leech, who were killed by the bursting of a signal gun, a few days ago, on board the City of Baltimore. The evidence of two gunmakers was adduced to the effect, that the gun was of sound metal, and that the charge was not excessive. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

A GUARD KILLED ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Friday evening, as a train of trucks was passing the Tunbridge Station, W. C. Smith, a guard, fell from his place on to the line, and another train, coming in an opposite direction, passed over him, knocking him flat on the ground. He was brought up to Guy's Hospital, where he expired.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF AN ADDER.—The *Sussex Express* has the following: "A small boy, named Wilkins, of Burgess-hill, was returning from school, one evening last week, he clambered up a bank to examine a bird's nest, and groping with his hand among the grass, he felt, as he supposed, a sharp prick from a thorn, but which afterwards turned out to be a bite from an adder. As the real cause of the wound was not suspected, the swelling of the hand and arm was not properly attended to until the virus of the reptile had spread into the system, when he was taken to a surgeon, but it was too late, and the poor little fellow died under it on the second day." The same paper records another case, but the lad recovered, and the adder, which was afterwards taken, measured two feet.

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—During the severe storm which raged in the Midland Counties last week, a labouring man, about sixty years of age, named Bannister, was killed by lightning. He was walking between Swindon and Leamington during the storm, when a dash of the electric fluid instantly deprived him of life. The Leamington postman was walking close behind him, and nearly stumbled over the prostrate body. On examination, the man's hat was found torn into shreds, and his boots drawn completely off his feet.

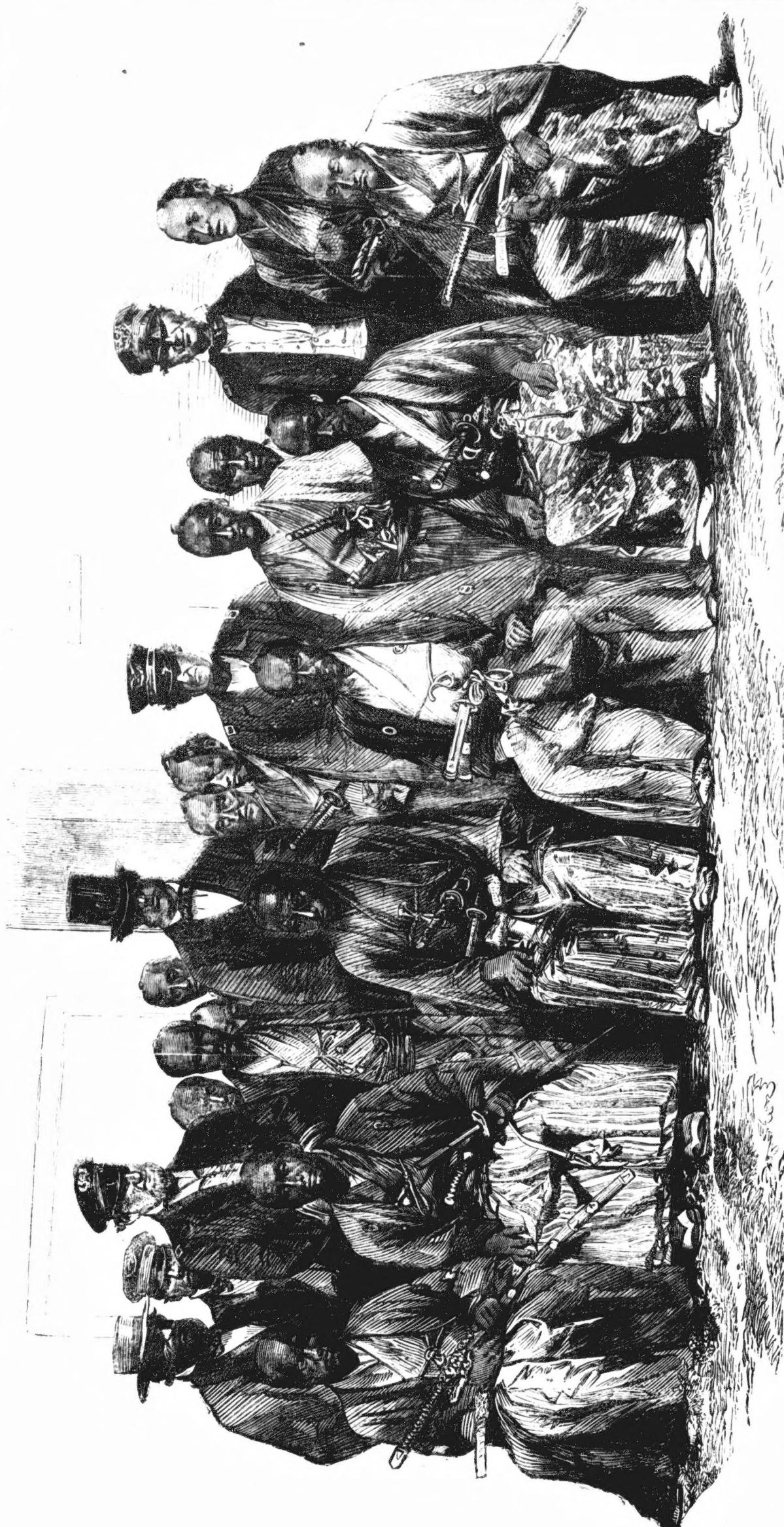
LAW APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Augustus Keppel Stephenson, of the Norfolk Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Bedford, in succession to Mr. R. Couch, appointed a judge in India.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT WOOLWICH. The Japanese Ambassadors, accompanied by their suite, and Mr. Macdonald (attaché to the British Embassy to Japan) who acted as interpreter, paid a visit last week to Woolwich by the North Kent Railway, for the purpose of inspecting various Government departments. The party was not at the railway station by Brigade-Major Milward, and in fact, Artillery, and in heavily loaded to the

coold from thence to board the steamer's department, including the immense stock of Armstrong guns, carriages, shot, shell, and every description of warlike munitions, which are available when required for home or foreign stations. The Armstrong gun factories, the shell factories, and the royal carriage department were then inspected; and the Japanese visitors appeared deeply interested and surprised at witnessing the powerful and extraordinary steam machinery connected with these vast manufactory, during their visit to the Royal Military College at the time employed. Numerous questions were asked, and one of the

the Royal Carriage Department; Lieut.-Col. Clark, superintendant of the Royal Laboratories; Mr. Anderson, assistant superintendant of the Royal Laboratories; Mr. Moody, Mr. Cheese, Mr. Sambridge, and Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Guy, and afterwards proceeded to the operating theatre, which was unusually crowded on the occasion. Among the distinguished foreign visitors were Dr. Despine, Dr. Duchenne, Sir Joseph Orifice, and others.

Accompanied by these officers, the Ambassadors first visited the large range of buildings connected with the laboratory department, and pro-



visited by Mr. Anderson for producing rifle bullets with a machine-like rapidity, arranged to exhibit a most interesting, and several of these bullets were handed to the visitors.

After remaining at the Royal Arsenal about two hours, the Ambassadors and attendants proceeded in carriages to the garrison, followed by a large crowd of persons, mostly soldiers, who were present, which prevailed. On arriving at the Royal Artillery, they were received with a salute of nineteen guns by a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, and were escort'd to the Royal Artillery officer's messroom, to take tea with the officers.

The Ambassadors and suite left the garrison at twenty minutes past three o'clock, amidst another salute of nineteen guns, and proceeded to the Royal Arsenal station, where an immense crowd had assembled to witness their departure.

Before leaving Woolwich the Ambassadors signified to the Comptroller and other authorities that they had been much gratified and delighted with their visit. On Saturday Dr. Ministry and Dr. Matski-Ko-An, accompanied by their wives, paid a short visit to King's College

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS. (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)

Hospital. They were received by Mr. W. H. Smith, the chairman, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Moody, Mr. Cheese, Mr. Sambridge, and Dr. Guy, and afterwards proceeded to the operating theatre, which was unusually crowded on the occasion. Among the distinguished foreign visitors were Dr. Despine, Dr. Duchenne, Sir Joseph Orifice, and others.

The Japanese occupied the reserved seats. A number of important operations were performed (as usual, under the influence of chloroform) by Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Lowman.

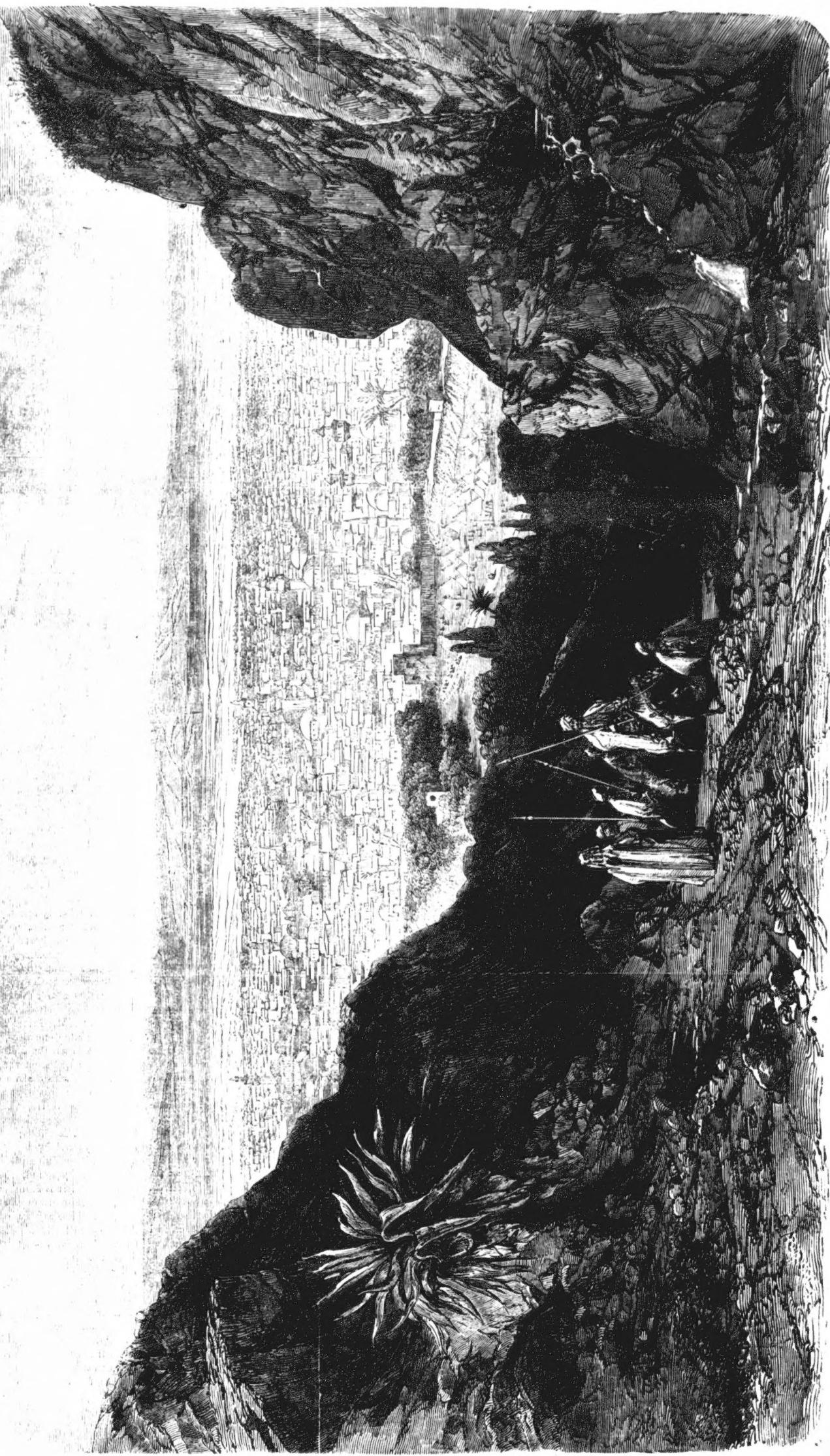
They were here received by Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, commanding, and a staff of officers, the regimental band performing under a sallon placed in front of the building.

The most complete arrangements had been made for a review, and the whole of the troops were in readiness at twelve o'clock, but in consequence of the unceasing heavy rain which prevailed, and the bad condition of the ground, it was found impossible to carry out the evolutions, and the troops were ultimately ordered to return to quarters.

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H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HOLY LAND—CITY OF DAMASCUS. (See page 501.)

The Court.

Her Majesty (says the *Abbe de Herold*) has lived in quite retirement since her arrival at Balmoral. Every thing and place in and around the palace are full of associations of the late lamented Prince, and no doubt, as each sight is brought freshly to her view, an additional pang is added to her sorrowing heart. The place seems duller than it was before she came. There is not a servant within the palaces but is clothed in deep mourning. The Queen remains in the strictest privacy. At times she takes a short drive in her carriage to a distance of five or six miles from the castle. She has, as usual with her at Balmoral, called upon a number of the deserving cottagers on the royal estates—kindly inquiring into their circumstances, and relieving their wants when necessary. The Duke of Argyll is still in attendance at Balmoral.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST.

Among other cities visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, one of the most important, as far as antiquity and interest is concerned, was Damascus, an engraving of which we give on page 502. This ancient city is mentioned in Genesis xiv. 15, as existing 1913 B.C., and was then, as subsequently, probably the capital of an independent Syrian kingdom. It was subdued by David (2 Sam. viii. 6), and recovered its independence, if not earlier, at least during the reign of Solomon. It then became the capital of the kingdom of Ben-hadad and his successors (1 Kings xv. 18), and remained so till its subjugation by Tiglath-Pileser, about 712 B.C., a little before the downfall of its rival Samaria. From this time it followed the fortunes of the rest of Syria, falling successively under the power of the Turks, Greeks, and Romans. As a Roman city it attained great eminence, and figures very conspicuously in the history of the apostle Paul. Damascus was taken by the Saracens in 632, after a siege of seven months, and was for many years the capital of the Khalifate. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Crusaders in 1148, captured by Timour-Bee, or Tamerlane in 1400, and destroyed by an accidental fire in the following year. In 1516 it fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained it till 1832, when it was captured by Ibrahim Pacha.

Damascus is remarkable as being the only city of the East which has not dwindled from its former greatness. Its population, about 150,000, seems to be as great now as ever, while Babylon, Nineveh, Palmyra, &c., have wholly vanished, and Antioch, Aleppo, &c., are as it were, the shadows only of their ancient glory. Of the inhabitants, 12,000 are Christians, and about the same number Jews. It contains a number of mosques, as will be seen by the towers in our engraving. The principal mosque is of great antiquity and beauty, the construction of which is disputed by Christians and Moslems. The form of the building (a cross), with a similarity in arrangement to the sacred edifices of Italy, seems to evince its Christian origin, while the abundance of Saracenic ornaments proves that the Arabs, if not its founders, have contributed exclusively to its decorations. A skull said to be that of John the Baptist, and his sepulchre, give such sanctity to this mosque, that if a death for even a Mohammedan to enter the room where the relics are kept. A Christian is liable to the bastinado for merely looking into the court.

The *saray*, or palace of the Pacha, is a large, fortified building in the centre of the city. Damascus is surrounded by walls and towers, but they are in a half-ruinous state, and pressed upon by extensive suburbs on every side. There are numerous manufactures in the city. The Damascus sabres were long held in repute, but their value has considerably declined. The climate is mild, and exceedingly fertile.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR TO DEVONSHIRE.

—The Vivid, 2, paddle-wheel vessel, Master H. W. Allen, tender to the Fisgard, arrived at Devonport on Saturday last, with his Royal Highness Prince Arthur on board, attended by Major Elphinstone and the Rev. W. R. Jolley. The Vivid embarked His Royal Highness and suite at Osborne on Monday for a cruise to the westward. At Exmouth the Prince landed and visited Exeter. His Royal Highness afterwards visited Torquay, Totnes, and Dartmouth, proceeding from Dartmouth to Devonport. At Devonport on Saturday he inspected the Royal Dockyard and Keyham Steam-pot, and her Majesty's steamer Warrior, and dined with the Port Admiral in the evening.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

1ST MIDDLESEX ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The above corps met on Saturday at Plumstead Marshes, under Captain Henry Adams, for the purpose of shot practice from the 32-pounder guns. The practice commenced with several rounds of blank firing, followed by twelve rounds of shot at 1,500 yards' range. The target was hit once, and all the balls fell within a few feet. The captain considered the practice, which lasted an hour, very satisfactory. The corps then proceeded to the Marshes, and entered on ball practice from carbines at ranges of 100 and 200 yards. Several bull's-eyes were made by Captain Smith, Lieutenant Pavan, and Assistant Surgeon Harling, and the others made were numerous. The whole day's practice gave proof of the rapid improvement of the corps, which speaks highly of the assiduity of the officers and the strict attention of the whole corps.

40TH MIDDLESEX (CENTRAL LONDON RIFLE RANGERS).—On Saturday evening the members of this corps assembled at their head-quarters, Gray's-inn-gardens, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Somerset. Companies having been equalised, and 15 rounds of blank per man served out, the regiment, preceded by its two splendid bands, marched to Regent's-park, where a lengthened series of忠告 and light infantry movements were gone through, skirmishers having been thrown out a well-sustained fire was kept up. The volley firing in squares was also very good.

LONDON IRISH RIFLES.—The members of this corps, amounting to twenty file, assembled at Burlington House on Saturday, from whence, as is provided by a portion of the corps' regulations, under the command of Major Vane, Lieut. and Adjutant, Lieutenant Clark, and Ensigns Johnson and Harvey have come. The manoeuvres recently held by them in this corps, and Major Cusack has been promoted.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL, SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday in the Prudential Institution, the hall royal. Lord Russell opened the chair, and spoke strongly in favour of the society. The report, which was a favorable one, made an earnest appeal for help in furthering the objects of the society.

KILLED BY SHOOTING ON CHURCH STREET.—A melancholy accident occurred in the church street, Liverpool, on Saturday, by the death of a person of military origin, perished in the pursuit. A gentleman named Glenon, a retired lawyer, was walking along the street, his foot slipped through a crack in a bit of orange-peel; he fell on the roadway, and an omnibus, which happened to be passing, ran over his head, and killed him on the spot.—*Globe and*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

* Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c., calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications, and any books the young which may be sent early in the week, addressed to the editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent-garden, London." will be noticed in our next.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

Of Saturday next, May 24th, will contain

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS OF

THE INTERIOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Authentic Views Illustrative of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND.

A fine engraving of

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

A Sketch Illustrative of

LONDON TOWN.

Together with

INTERESTING TOPIC ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c.

Order early to ensure a supply.

NEW TALES

THE STEOLERS

OR, TRIALS THROUGH LIFE,

Commenced in No. 722 of

REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY.

ONE PENNY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DUNDREARY.—This evening, Saturday, will make the 12th night. To the second Inquiry. All in due time.

L. M. T.—Received with thanks.

DUD.—The question of the British price money has aroused the just indignation of all, consequent upon the hardness of the War-office. Through the vain answers to inquiries, we cannot say when, where, or how it will be paid.

J. A. H.—Not registered for transmission. Apply at the Post-office.

C. C.—Under consideration.

W. P. R.—Old Paris.—Not at present. The poem is printed; but we have a much copy on hand, all requiring to be inserted in our next, that we can hardly suppose Victor Emmanuel could write such an autograph letter as he has written unless he knew it would be acceptable.

IGNORANT.—In the last two questions, you, on the third, if you do not attend, judgment will be passed against you.

BUTTER.—Sister.—The author of the article on Butter is Mr. George Butterfield, who is a member of the Royal Society of Arts, and a F.R.S. He is a writer, not a scientist, and is not a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and is not a member of the Royal Society of Physicians.

COURTSHIP.—The case of the young Duke was heard in 1870, and he was sentenced to prison for two years, the heads of state prisoners, excepted. For two years he was exhibited on spikes above the centre of the court.

A YOUNG BOY.—The famous Grub-street of old is now called Mile-end street, and is situated in Clerkenwell.

FAIR.—The quantity of raw cotton imported into this country from the United States in 1870 was 3,000,000 cwt. In 1871 it had fallen to 750,000 cwt.

R. C.—The Olympic Theatre was originally built out of the old Adelphi, for Hogbin'ship in 1824. It was principally built from materials of "La Ville de Paris," in which Hogbin'ship was a partner.

W. C. P.—The first part of the WEEKLY NEWS is not issued every Monday.

T. W. G.—Thanks for the sketch between you and me, and for more enlarged such as the topics of dredging, &c.

HARSWICH.—On Friday 25th, Oxfordshire. We hope of no higher prices for good oysters.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1892.

It is not surprising that the pertinacious good faith of England is rewarded only by obloquy and stupid animosity by American politicians. When the French Minister at Washington visits the Confederate capital, the New York papers gravely announce that he has gone to look after the safety of some tobacco which has been purchased for his Government. In some versions, the mission is said to be preparatory to a termination of the civil contest, and to an alliance between France and the re-United States for immediate war with England. If Lord Lyons had taken a journey to Richmond, it is easy to imagine the clamour which would have been excited by his perilous interposition. M. Menier's visit may probably have led to no political results, but it was certainly not suggested by a concern for tobacco. It is again rumoured, with much probability, that the Emperor Napoleon is urging the English Government to take some step for terminating hostilities, or for putting an end to the blockade; but, even if the report be true, the neutrality of England will not be broken, nor is it probable that France will act alone. The terrible distress which threatens Lancashire, might furnish a plausible pretext for interference, and the objection which is founded on the technical rights of belligerents will not perpetually be thought conclusive; but Englishmen, notwithstanding the scandalous conduct of American politicians, still prefer a great sacrifice to any wrongful act, and they perceive that a practical protest against the annihilation of the cotton trade would, at present, be premature. However probable may be the general belief that the compact of the South is hopeless, it has not yet been verified by actual experience. The Federal States declare that they can sustain that Union by force, and at the end of twelve months it is too soon to say that they have failed. Foreign recognition and protection of the United States would furnish the North with an invincible excuse for want of succour. It would always have been well believed that Hugh's jealousy had prevented the recognition of the Union, and the attempt, even if it were exceptionally forced, would never be finally abandoned. For the sake of a doubtful advantage, England would incur the cost and danger of a war with the North, while the domestic quarrel would only be suspended or adjourned. It is better to dispense with cotton than to engage in an undertaking which might lead to many embarrassing complications. Sooner or later it will become necessary to recognise the Confederacy, and it is absurd to suppose that the blockade will be recognised for ever. A measure which may be excusable as an incident of active war would become intolerable if it were employed as a permanent mode of hostility or vengeance. By as much as the value of cotton goods exceeds double the cost of the raw material, the loss of European manufacturers is greater than that of the Southern planters; and the consumers, who have given up the use of cotton, will much rather forward to us the cities of forbidding publication, and any books the young which may be sent early in the week, addressed to the editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent-garden, London." will be noticed in our next.

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The International Exhibition.

WATKIN COURTS.—SOUTH SIDE.

the principal glass courts on the south side of the nave in the cathedral, one of which comes up to the extent done up devoted to civil and military engineering, hardware, leather and metal, naval architecture, pottery processes, and works in the various metals, and the general products of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton. The Birmingham allusion of space, measured in the shape of a court, is an excellent one, with about a acre of light. The end of the court comes into one of the principal passages, thereby affording ample means for the exhibitors to all play their wares in the most attractive manner. It is a matter of regret that by a peculiar arrangement (in all probability the creation of the London Trade Committee) certain important exhibitors whose manufacturers are located in Birmingham will not be found in the court appropriated to the town, and this will, to a certain extent, interfere with the brilliancy of the Birmingham display. These, however, are placed in the immediate vicinity of the court. No little confusion arose from the Committee's having fixed in their schedule only floor and wall space for article that tended to stand or exhibit chandeliers, a third kind of space was needed, and thls the exhibitor of such object was required to contribute wall space. It was also arranged that there would be an equal of wall space. The reverse is the fact. The Birmingham allusion in wall space in no case exceeds fifteen feet high, whilst in some instances it is as low as eight feet. The consequent diminution of wall space is naturally crippling the committee in their operations. Horizontal hanging space was easily created, by the adoption of canopies to the stalls of exhibitors of chandeliers; but wall space could not be devised without damaging the appearance of the court. It is satisfactory, however, to know that notwithstanding many difficulties in a limited space, we, the allusion of the sub-committee, appointed by the meeting of the general local committee, have given very general satisfaction. No important exhibitor has withdrawn; and exhibitors generally have clubbed together in order to render the display worthy of the town, and raised still higher the *prestige* required by Birmingham on a former occasion.

In Class 33, walls in precious metals, electro-plate are most efficiently represented. The jewellery trade, to which a change of allusion has been made of a very superior kind, add a brilliant display of its varied productions, contributed by the leading manufacturers. General hardware (Class 31) include production from all the well-known houses in the trade, and, in addition, by many others who have recently sprung into existence. The leading manufacturers in paper make exhibit very extensively. The class trade is efficiently represented; though the exhibitors in this class are by no means so numerous as in 1851. The total Birmingham exhibitors, however, exceed in number those who participated in 1851, including among them all those who then gained honours, and showed to buyers of all countries that the productions of our manufacturers are entitled to a very much higher position than the popular opinion had awarded to them.

The collection in the Sheffield and Rotherham courts, under Class 31, comprise stoves, grates, fenders, fire-irons, both-arms, &c., &c., &c., ornamental iron work, consisting of hat stands, bell-hangers, &c., manufactured by Messrs. Yates & Heywood, Dibble, & Son, & Smith, H. E. Hoyle, and other firms who exhibited in 1851, and who, since then, have greatly extended their establishments, and improved the quality of their goods, in material, workmanship, and design. A portion of this court is occupied by Domestic metal goods, manufactured by Messrs. James Dixon and Sons; also by brass goods, manufactured by Messrs. Ginet and Co., of Rotherham, consisting of high-pressure taps, hydrants, &c.

Adjoining Class 31, are exhibited in cases round the walls, edge tools, joiners' tools, files, &c., table knives, set-songs, slop-chop-songs; and also, in vertical cases, saws, scythes, sickles, &c., and the general class of Sheffield manufactures. On one block is exhibited goods of a similar character to those on the counters round the walls, but including steel, springs, &c. Two other blocks are occupied by goods of a new class of manufacture, consisting of heavy castings of steel, crank axles for locomotives, driving-wheel axles, tyres, points for crossings, bells, railway-carriage springs, buffers, &c. The above articles are now being made in large quantities, and have, since the last Exhibition, become one of the most extensive branches of the Sheffield trade. The counter under the gallery is covered with cases filled with fine cutlery—scissors, tailors' shears, table knives, small edge tools, bawlf-knives, hatches, &c., &c., being samples of goods for which Sheffield holds so high a position.

The goods displayed by Walsall exhibitors in Classes 26 and 31 represent all the important branches of trade for which that town is justly celebrated. There is nearly every description of saddlery, harness, and bridle work; also saddlers' ironmongery, comprising all kinds of bits, stirrups, silver-plated and brass harness, carriage furniture, &c.

The collection from Wolverhampton consists chiefly of locks, safes, hollow ware, general hardware, and choice examples of japanned goods.

The Lords of the Admiralty are large exhibitors in the naval architecture class, which, with the military engineering class, is under the direction of Major Moffatt. They show two models, representing the old and modern methods of launching ships; a series of sixteen models, representing the progress of naval architecture from the first ship of the Royal Navy (1488) to the present time; models of the Queen's yachts, Victoria and Albert, Fairy, and Osborne; a series of four models, representing the principal details of different modes of construction for ships of the Royal Navy, from the earliest of which there is no record to that now adopted in iron-cased ships; 36 half block models, showing the lines of the different classes of the ships of the Royal Navy from the year 1765, to the iron-cased ships of the present day; and a model of her Majesty's ship Queen, representing a full-rigged vessel of war at the time of the last Exhibition. They also exhibit specimens of Admiralty charts; specimens of compasses in use in the British Navy; and a collection of naval ordnance.

The Royal Navy; models of the main-deck compasses of the Warrior, and a self-registering barometer by Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B.

The Pottery Class is well filled by all the first houses in the trade, and is one of the leading attractions of the Exhibition. Its arrangement reflects great credit on the taste and judgment of its superintendent, Mr. Waring. Messrs. Copeland, of course, have remarkable displays. Messrs. Minton's court and many other manufacturers

The Coalport china manufactory has long held a prominent place in its article work, and Messrs. John Rose and Co., in conjunction with Messrs. Daniell, of New Bond-street, are not behind the chief potters of the day. A dessert service of the turquoise blue painted in most touching subjects by a pupil of Etty's, is a feature not marked and striking. We are not surprised to hear that this piece has already been appreciated and secured, and it cannot fail to excite great interest from its chaste and elegant beauty. Their stand in the building will be the best place to judge of the great variety of styles and designs in which they have prepared vases, large and small, plateaux (one of which, with a group from Paul Potter, is a positive gem), and dragons and enamels in great number. Apart from the colours and painting, their gilding is remarkable for richness and sharpness, and we are glad to know that every workman who has produced these things is a British subject.

The weeks in previous installments, unusually rich and varied, have

Majesty taking the lead amongst the exhibitors. The articles belonging to her Majesty, exhibited by her permission in the course of Messrs. R. and S. Thorne and Co., are the Koh-i-Noor diamond, shown as a specimen of diamond-cutting; three large and fine rubies from the treasury of Lahore mounted as brooches; and a small in the Indian style with four diamonds and a pearl, and a very nice one for the ear, mounted in gold. These pieces, cut from large stones, in the style of the Fabergé, the Koh-i-Noor being cut in a square with, and on each side of the base, a row of four small pearls of fine white coral; the other two pieces of the Koh-i-Noor, in the lower part of the brooch, are cut in diamonds, and are set in gold, and are mounted in the same manner.

The ornate belt exhibits a broad band composed of emeralds in silver gilt, the gift of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to their grandchild and godson, the Prince Frederick of Prussia, on the occasion of his christening. The band is studded with emeralds and figures typical of baptism in the shape of the arms of King Louis Philippe displayed on the base, topped by St. George and the dragon. There is also a small cap presented by her Majesty, the Queen, to the Honorable Duke of Bedford on the occasion of his christening. The cap is formed in the Renaissance style, with the emblematic wreath of wheat and vine, symbolic of the sacrament, mounted with a group typical of baptism on the body are four lions, like those of the Royal Coat.

A gold-lipped chalice bowl, in Bonsi piece style, with white figures supporting conical and wreathes of flowers, is added to this. On the edge of the bowl is an enameled figure pointing to water. This cup was presented by her Majesty the Queen to the daughter of his Excellency Count Bernstorff at the conclusion of her abdication.

Other articles exhibited by her Majesty, in the case of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, are a vase by Antoine Veedt, in oxidized silver, damaskened; subject: "The Centaurs and Lapiths"; on the pedestal are groups and tabardures illustrative of the same subject; and a vase and pedestal, by Antoine Veedt, in oxidized silver, marine composition. The bas-relief represents Venus and Adonis, and their presenting to her son Achilles the cuirass forged by Vulcan.

The removal of the trophies in the nave is still proceeding. Some of the trophies are not to be removed bodily, but simply transferred a few yards, an operation which will involve considerable expense and conduce to no appreciable benefit. The Birmingham nail-arms trophy—of which much has been made with impudent material—is not to be entirely removed, but is destined to be shifted farther down the nave, where it will stand facing the exquisitely wrought Norwich gates of Messrs. Barnard and Co. Under the canopies there are being placed statues, &c., and in the north-east transept Messrs. Foster and Andrews, of Hull, are being permitted to re-erect the organ which was originally put up in the nave, but which was removed before the opening.

The following was issued on Saturday evening:—

"Path chairs will be allowed in the building, under the following regulations: 1. The chairs will be only admitted on days when the admittance fee is 2s. 6d. to 5s. 2. The entrance fee must be paid for the attendant, as well as the visitor. 3. On Saturdays, when the building is not opened till twelve o'clock, the chairs will be allowed to remain until two o'clock p.m. On other days, when the doors open at ten o'clock, they will be allowed to remain until one o'clock."

During the past week the admission has been 5s.

AUGUSTINE IN THE MANNERISTS

A "SCENE" IN THE HAYMARKET.

ABOUT noon, a few days since, considerable excitement¹ was caused in the crowded thoroughfare of the Haymarket by what seemed to the passer-by to be an attempt to murder. It appears that about twelve o'clock, a respectable-looking man was seen to present a pistol at a Mr. ——, who was said to be well known by the *habitues* in that locality, evidently intending to fire at the latter, when the weapon was fortunately wrested from him by a bystander, a companion or associate, it was stated, of the party whose life was thus imperilled. A police constable was sent for, but no one was given in charge inasmuch as the person at whom the pistol was presented thought proper to despatch a young, his "friend" and assistant to do battle on his behalf. In the meantime a crowd collected, to whom the owner of the pistol narrated the story of his alleged wrongs, declaring, as regards the suddenly absent gentleman, that, though unsuccess-²ful at this time, he would "Sickles him" for debauching his wife. He had, he said, been three days in tracing him, and only just then met him accidentally. He had already threatened him with vengeance, but the "villain" refused to take warning. His strong denunciations on the seducer of his wife produced a visible sensation on the bystanders, among whom he appeared to have many "sympathisers". His chief anxiety, however, seemed to be that his wife should return to her home. "All I ask," he exclaimed, "is my wife. Let him give me my wife, or I'll shoot him. If his friend Mr. —— will give me his word that he'll never speak to my wife again, the matter shall end here." Ultimately several persons, apparently cognisant of the merits of the case, and known to the respective parties, adjourned to a tradesman's shop in the neighbourhood, and, after an energetic discussion, a paper was signed, which seemed to have the effect of pacifying the "injured husband." The police-constable, instead of having to take any one into custody, was obliged to content himself with a card of address; and thus ended what a

SIX LIVES SAVED BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S ESCAPE

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On Sunday morning, about three o'clock, Conductor Semmens, of the Royal Society, discovered that the premises of Mr. Henecock, linendraper, at 67, London-road, Southwark, were on fire. He raised an alarm, and succeeded in awakening the inmates, consisting of six persons. One of the parties managed to escape; but the others were unable to leave the burning building. Semmens, by the means of his machine, got the remaining five other persons out of the building. The engines were quickly in attendance, under the direction of Mr. Henderson and Engineer Modest. Mr. Holmes, the distiller, next attended with his Volunteer Brigade.

bridges, the customer next arranged with his vendor, engines, and was succeeded by the engines from Watlings-tree, bringing with them Captain Shaw (the superintendent) and Cox "Olin Sycamore," who had arrived from Pesth, in Hungary, to obtain information as to the capabilities of Shand and Mason's inland steam-engines. The court rode with Captain Shaw, and upon arriving found the warehouse enveloped in flames. Fortunately, abundant supplies of water were obtained, but in spite of the exertions of the firemen, the flames could not be extinguished until the stock in the front warehouse was nearly consumed. The total loss is considerable. The fire was caused from a spark flying from ignited cattle upon the stock standing upon the shelves. Fortunately Mr. Hauck was inured in the bay沈s.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—The wounded men at the different places are still doing as well as could be expected, although Mr. Shortreed, Fair of Langley, shows more serious symptoms than he did immediately after the accident. We learn that the driver of the train, the engine-driver, and the guard, have been submitted to a searching examination by the procurator fiscal. The result is that the engine-driver has been committed to gaol, and although bail to any amount was offered,

THE KING OF ITALY AT NAPLES.

The reception of Victor Emmanuel at Naples, and the demonstrations which have taken place there in honour of the King, is thus graphically described in a letter from Naples:—

"The last factor of the *Lazzaretto*, the country people, has to do with those from Pistoia, Lucca, or Prato; the earliest arrivals, the most numerous, spend in their clouds of dust; the Carruzzelle, driving up and down Todiolo and Chitola—all this forms the first act of the play. About noon begins the procession of the guilds, the review of the "Marche" and of the *carri*, on the official occasion, the visit of the *Signore* to the hospital, or to the numerous

little time I followed you to the dinner, but not to eat it in private, for you have plenty of honour. On the street, plenty of gaiety in the very room of the hotel where you are eating your dish of maccaroni." The dinner over, the promenade at the Villa and at Chiaia begin. But what a phenomenon! Who to you if by chance Victor Emmanuel is passing? The roar is so tremendous, that I think the walls of the villa must be stunned by it. But the sun is setting, I behold the enchanting chapter of monuments which encircle this enchanted gulf. Then that roar of illumination is come. "The stars are there," I exclaim, through the hole in the Marquis. But it is almost impossible. At last the hour of midnight strikes on the tower clock; you are still here, but there is no resting people. Bands of noise are playing here and there, hundreds of little flowers are waving up and down the streets, the shouts of "Long live Victor Emmanuel!" and the like as they did during the whole of the day. What has struck me most is not yet a cry of "Viva Garibaldi!" but to be noticed this the King arrived. It is time to see an attempt to repeat the great Italian gift of yesterday, but it does not affect the reading city of the day, and particularly unmoved. On the 11th inst., there was a great review of the National Guard. The King walked to the front of this magnificent body of armed citizens which was drawn up in the Piazza del Plebiscito, and made the distribution of medals to the flags of each battalion. This solemnity over, Victor Emmanuel repaired to the church, where he was received by the Bishop of Ariano. The prelate said to the King, "Your Majesty has been elected by God to liberate Italy from the thieves who have robbed her for so many years. But this is not your place—your place is Rome. Go to Rome, and get rid of the fecklessness of the temporal power, and ascend the steps of the Capitol, blessed by your people." This allocution of the bishop was received with thundering vivas. It was a scene which no pen can describe. It would have been impossible for the King to go back to the royal palace on horseback, so his Majesty walked through the streets, surrounded by a dense crowd of eager spectators. Once arrived at the palace, Victor Emmanuel was obliged to appear on the balcony, where he remained for half an hour. (See illustration on page 504). The other day, as the King was returning from Caserta, he was surrounded by a dense crowd of people. The National Guard wanted to make room for the royal carriage to pass, but all was of no avail. "Let the fellows approach the carriage," exclaimed his Majesty. "What do you want of me, my good people?" "We want to go to Rome," answered the people, some of whom had by this time jumped into the carriage. "But, my good friends," answered the King, "to Rome we cannot go, by means of arms; we must patiently await a peaceful solution." "Then," replied the people, "let us go to Venice." "Well, as for Venice, it is another question. But you must enter my army; every young man must become a soldier." "Yes, yes, sir," answered the crowd, "we are all ready to fight under your orders." Victor Emmanuel then got hold of a boy who was on the footboard of the carriage, and lifting him up, said to him, "Do you wish to become a soldier?" "Yes, yes," answered the boy. "Then," said the King, "come with me, I will place you in a military college." The audience of the King had a great success, and the royal carriage was rather carried than drawn to the palace. For the Neapolitan, the King is no longer Victor Emmanuel, or *Vittorio*, as they used to call him—he has become their valiant *moustachio*, an affectionate nickname which is derived from the long moustaches His Majesty wears. Francis II, may set his heart at rest, for the King of Italy has already become more popular than San Juanario."

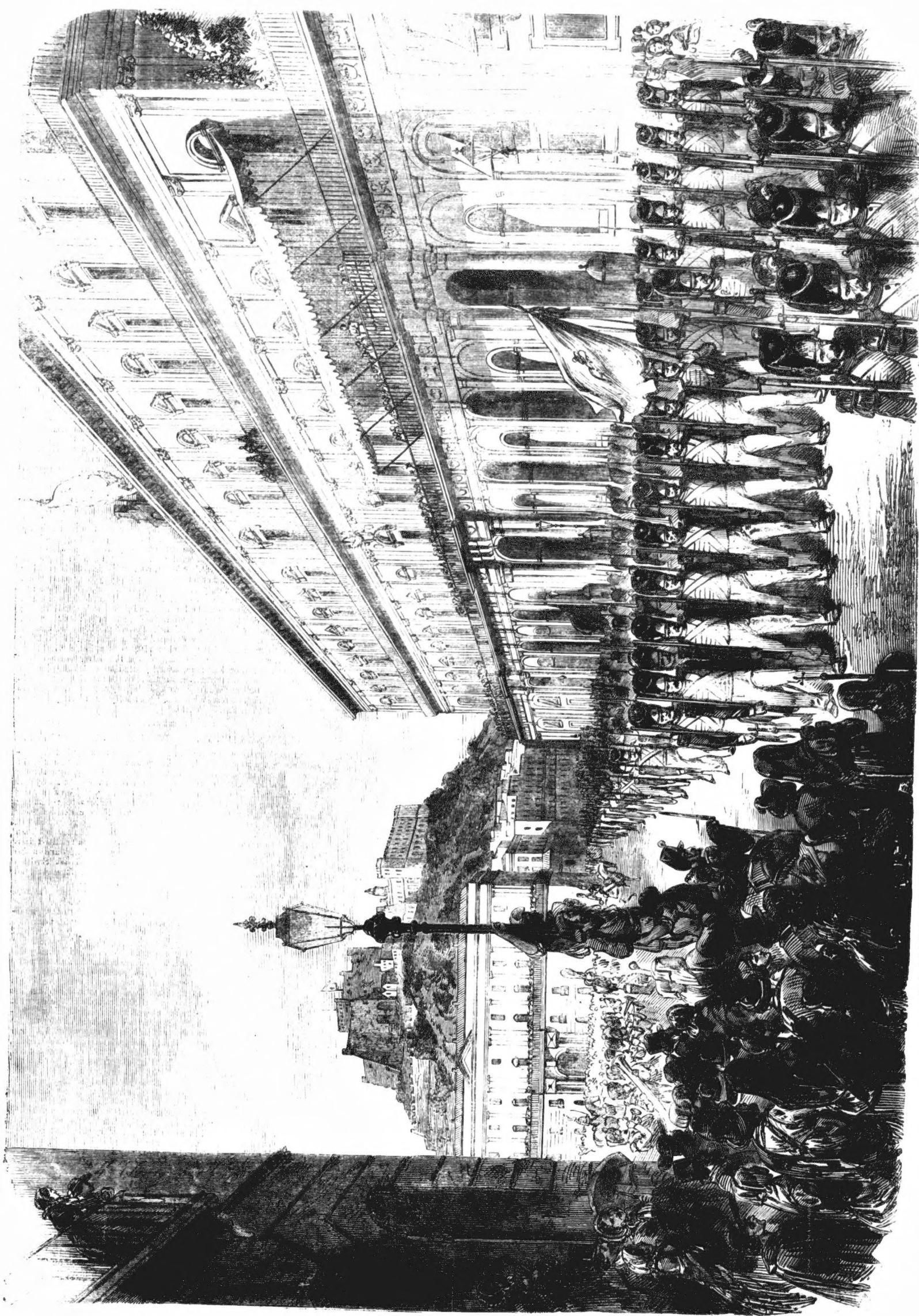
SHOCKING CASE OF FRATRICIDE AT NEWCASTLE.

GUITAR excitement was caused at Newcastle-on-Sunday last in consequence of a man named John Berry having caused the almost instantaneous death of his brother, George Scott Berry, by stabbing him with a knife. The two brothers lived at St. Anthony's, a small village on the eastern outskirts of Newcastle, and on Saturday night, having been at the latter town together, were returning home with some friends late in the evening. They called on their way home at the Glassmakers' Arms, where they remained till twelve o'clock. A quarrel seems then to have ensued between John Berry and a man named Henry Shaftoe, which resulted in a challenge being given and accepted that they should adjourn to the "Green," a plot of open ground near Messrs. T. and W. Smith's dock, to fight. Arrived at the place, Berry and Shaftoe stripped and fought, and at the end of the first round they both fell, Berry uppermost. Among Shaftoe's party were two brothers, named William and Thomas Redhead; the latter of these, with the view of being a peace-maker, tried to separate the combatants, while William, with a contrary feeling, shouted to Shaftoe, "Hand away, Harry." This exasperated Berry, who said to him, "You see, if you mean fighting," and struck him. Immediately after receiving the blow, William Redhead cried out to his brother, "He's using the knife. I'm stabbed;" and then it was seen for the first time by the bystanders that Berry had what they supposed to be a knife glittering in his hand. Thomas Redhead went to the assistance of his brother, whom he found to have received two wounds in his left side, both penetrating to some depth though not of a fatal character; Thomas Redhead also received a wound in his hand. After Redhead had been taken home, Shaftoe was also induced to leave the scene by his companions, upon which John Berry walked slowly away backwards as though still on the defensive, when his brother, it is supposed with the intention of leading him away approached, but he had no sooner reached him than he was seen to fall heavily to the ground. Some of the party raised him up, and finding that he had received a severe wound on the right thigh, they procured a cart to convey him to the Newcastle Infirmary. The poor fellow

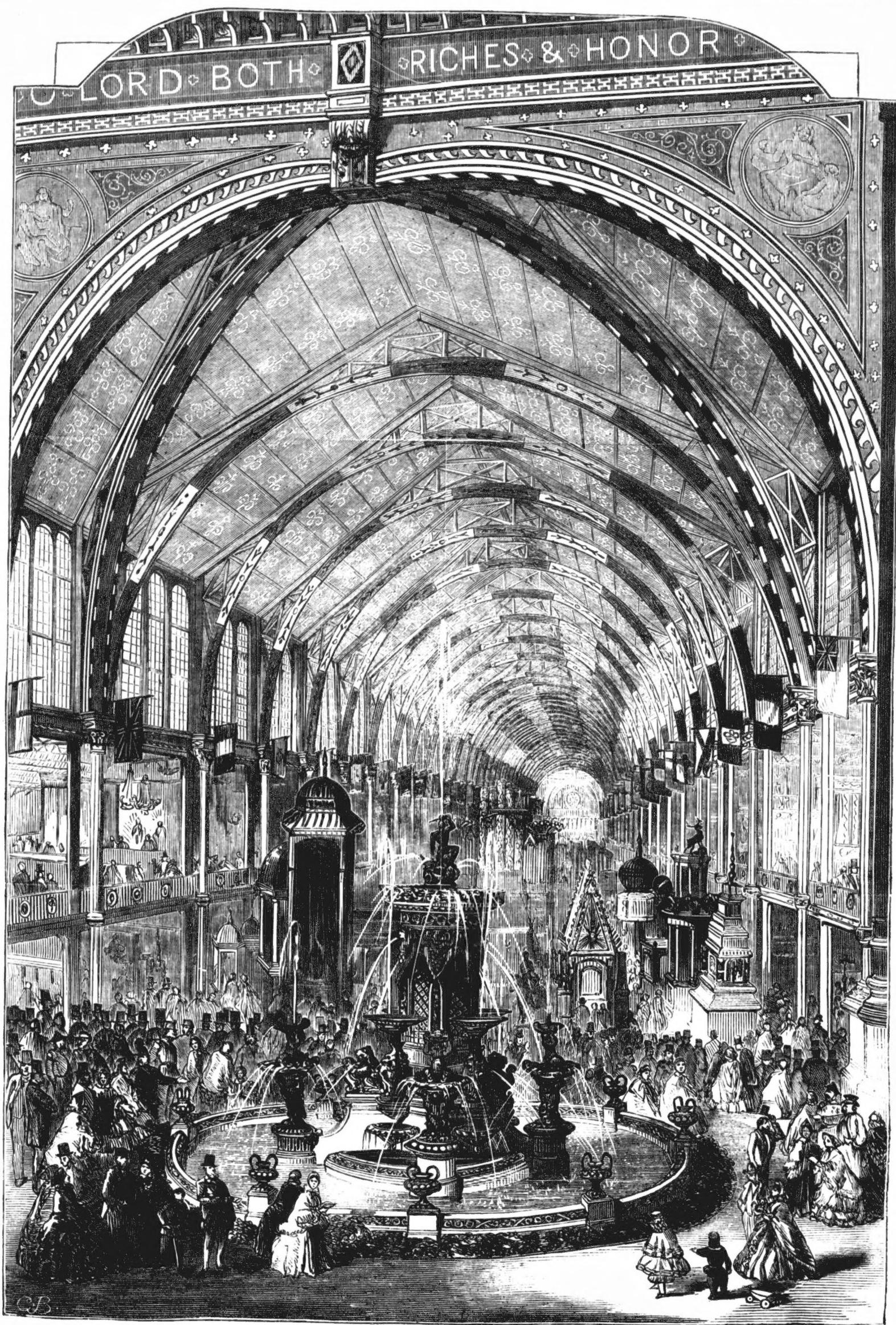
The deceased was taken into custody on Sunday morning, in the cabin of a small boat, and he expressed a wish to see his brother's corpse, and was allowed to go to the Infirmary for that purpose. It is believed that the unfortunate man mistook his brother—it being very dark—for some of his assailants, and was not aware of the contrary until after he had struck the fatal blow. The deceased has left a wife and three children. Both men followed the occupation of watermen, and have up to the present time been unashamed to do so.

Death by Drowning: Submersive Mortality in the Medieval Mediterranean

DEATH BY DRINKING SCALDING WATER.—On Monday morning an inquest was held at the White Hart Tavern, Brook-Ratcliff, respecting the death of Mary Ann Shuy, aged two years and a-half, whose parents reside in Catherine-court, Brook-Stepney. The mother stated that she left the deceased on Thursday week in a room with other children, and there was a kettle of water on the fire, and during her momentary absence the deceased was heard screaming. She found the deceased lying upon the floor writhing in agony. She ascertained that the deceased had drunk some of the boiling water from the spout of the teakettle. She died on the following afternoon, and died "of scald and death."



DIMONSTRATIONS IN HONOUR OF THE KING OF ITALY. (See page 501)



THE GREAT EXHIBITION—THE NAVE, LOOKING WEST (See page 503)

Public Amusements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—"I Puritani" was produced at this theatre on Saturday, when Madame Guerrabella appeared in the character of *Eliana*. This lady, since her first appearance at one of the Philharmonic concerts last season, has sung with the greatest success, and has shown herself to be an accomplished dramatic performer. From these antecedents the public were prepared to form the highest expectations of her *début* on our Italian stage; and these expectations have not been disappointed, though her first appearance was made under disadvantageous circumstances. Her first appearance was made under disadvantageous circumstances. Giuglini, who was to have been the *Arturo*, was prevented from appearing by sudden indisposition. Signor Bettini—at a few hours' notice and without any rehearsal—acquitted himself in a manner highly creditable to him. He has a sweet and tuneful tenor voice, and sang several *morceaux* with so much grace and expression, particularly the beautiful "A te o caro," that he was warmly applauded. For two performers, who are strangers to each other and have not even rehearsed together, to give due effect to an impersonated scene, is an impossibility. This was a serious disadvantage to the fair *débutante*; but though it impaired the dramatic effect of some of her principal scenes, it did not, by any means, impair her success, nor prevent the audience from perceiving that she was one of the most charming *Elianas* who had ever come before them. In the first place she is beautiful. Her beauty is of the highest and most intellectual character, and her beaming looks give new eloquence to the language of her tones and gestures. Her voice (as the public know) is a real soprano, of the finest quality, and capable of answering to any extent the demands made upon it by the opera music of the present day, though her taste keeps her far from the extravagances of modern execution. The character of *Giovio* (Sir George Walton) was well sustained by Signor Laterza, who has a fine bass voice, and is an intelligent actor; and Signor Giraldoni's performance of *Riccardo* was satisfactory. We trust that, in justice to Madame Guerrabella as well as to the public, this opera will be reproduced as soon as Giuglini is able to appear.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The "Barbiere di Siviglia," at Covent Garden, on Saturday evening last, was even more than unusually attractive. *Rosina*, Mademoiselle Patti; *Conte Almaviva*, Mario; *Figaro*, Delle Sedie; *Bartolo*, Campi; *Basilio*, Tagliadori. With so strong a cast, this pleasantest of all comic operas could not fail to be delightful; and accordingly it kept a crowded house in a state of constant enjoyment and hilarity from the first scene to the last. The young *prix donna* gets more and more captivating every time she appears. She is the very beau ideal of the gay, graceful, high-spirited Andalusian girl; and her native talent enables her to sing Rossini's music as if she had studied (which she can hardly have done) in a school which has all but passed away. In the "singing-lesson" scene, she introduced an air with variations, written by Eckert for Sonntag, in America—a marvellous display of brilliant execution, which was received (in French parlance) with frantic applause. Of Mario's *Almaviva* it is enough to say that there is but one *Almaviva*, and that is Mario. Delle Sedie's *Figaro* is admirable, a perfect reading of the character such as Beaumarchais conceived it, with a pure Rossinian execution of the music. The *Bartolo* and *Luzio*, too, were excellent. *Pan Basilio* received applause for his capital extravaganza in "La Calunnia." It was a fine example of its peculiar class of composition. Madame Tagliadori, nee Cott, as *Bethia*, sang her single little ditty, "Il Vecchietto," as she has sung it here, and at the "old house," for more years than we care to mention. As a whole, "Il Barbiere" was a capital representation of an opera which is the first favorite in its class. The performance of "Don Giovanni" on Monday night, was one of the most brilliant and successful ever given. The house was crowded to the ceiling, and the audience was enthusiastic. All the principal singers were recalled before the curtain after the grand *finale* of the ball scene. The performance did not come to an end till past midnight.

SURREY.—Mr. Phelps and Mr. Creswick have this week been alternately playing the characters of *Othello* and *Iago*, and *Portia* and *Cassio*. With two performers like Phelps and Creswick there are points in each which, though contrasting, bring out lights and shades in their respective styles in a far more forcible manner than in seeing the character sustained by different actors at different houses. From their admirable reading, too, beautiful passages, which do not always strike us from one, tell with much force from the other—not that each is the least deficient in any respect, yet a pause, or a sudden movement, is, perhaps, all that is required to bring the passage home. In this alternating of characters the management show much taste, and we have much to thank Messrs. Phelps and Creswick for in thus appearing together.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—M. Robin continues his clever performances here. His repertory is amply stored with well-selected and very neatly-performed illusions. In the course of a couple of hours one sees every law of nature rudely violated, and every probability outraged. Madame Robin displays powers of second sight that would puzzle any "medium" to surpass; and her husband winds up his performances by a feat of suspending a child by a single hair. The entertainment concludes with a large number of views of Egypt and the Holy Land, into which many novel and ingenious effects are introduced.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM DON.—We regret to have to announce the death of Sir William Don, the comedian, which occurred at Hobart Town, on the afternoon of the 19th March. The information of the melancholy event was communicated to us by Captain Woods, of the Black Swan, who had received a telegram at Launceston, simply announcing the fact, just before the steamer left for Melbourne. We are, therefore, at present without particulars; but it was known that Sir William was in an extremely bad state of health at the time he set out for Tasmania. The greatest sympathy is felt here for Lady Don in her bereavement.—*Melbourne Herald*.

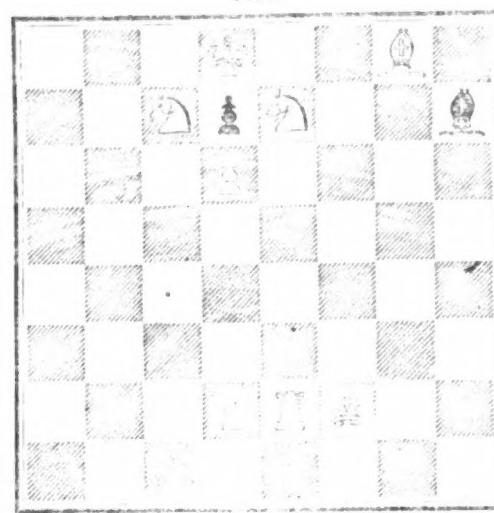
POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—Mr. Woollin re-opened his "Cabinet of Curiosities" at this favourite little place of resort on Monday evening, and was warmly received by a crowded audience. During his recess the hall, scenery, &c., have been beautifully painted and decorated, under the supervision of Mr. W. Calcott. Mr. Woollin, as was anticipated, has materially increased his extraordinary cabinet of curiosities, with his usual happy, dashing, quiet and characteristic way.

CRYSITAL PALACE.—M. Meyerbeer having given his permission to the Grand March of this distinguished composer, composed for the coronation of the King of Prussia, will be performed at the concert on Saturday (this day), by a double orchestra of upwards of one hundred performers. M. Meyerbeer has kindly undertaken to superintend the rehearsals of this work, which will be produced for the first time in this country. The Sisters Marchisio will also sing at this concert. The roof of the Handel Orchestra will be completed in time for the Flower Show, which will take place on the 20th inst. The annual gathering of the Anchors of the United Kingdom, takes place on Thursday and Friday next.

LODGE NATURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—There has been some anxious questionings of the officials of the International Exhibition on the part of the five guinea season ticket-holders, as to whether these documents would entitle them to admission to the Horticultural Society's Gardens on Saturday. After a conference with the representatives of the latter society, it has been decided that five guinea season tickets will carry the privilege in question.

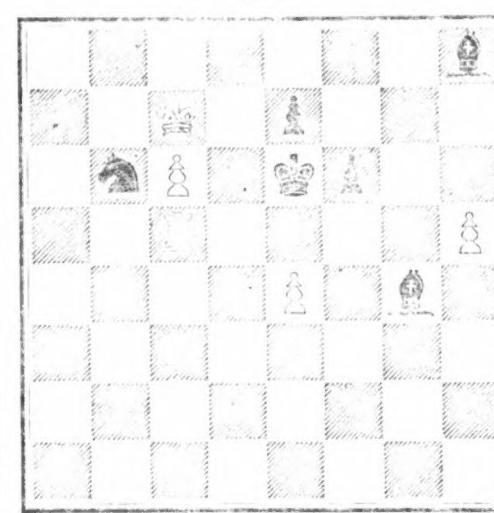
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 23.—By W. G.
Black.



White to move and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 24.—By J. CARR (for beginners).
Black.



White to move and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 18.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q to Kt 7 (ch) | 1. K takes Q |
| 2. Kt to K B 6 (ch) | 2. Any move. |
| 3. P takes Kt—Mate. | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 19.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q to Q 2 | 1. P takes B (a) |
| 2. P takes P | 2. K takes Kt |
| 3. Q mates | |
| 1. | (a) 1. P moves |
| 2. K to B 7 | 2. K takes Kt |
| 3. Q mates. | |

In this problem the King standing on Black's Q 4 was accidentally represented as a White King.

A. P. Y.—You cannot Castle in the following cases:—1. If the King or Rook has been moved. 2. If the King be in check. 3. If there be any piece between the King and the Rook. 4. If the player pass over any square commanded by one of the adversary's pieces or pawns.

G. E.—Your problems shall have early attention.

A. FORSYTH.—R to Q B 4 would have been much more to the purpose than B to Q 4, at the 23rd move of White.

J. CARR.—We shall publish the best of the games referred to as early as practicable.

W. MARTIN.—Have you not overlooked Black's move of 3. Q to K B 4 threatening check next move? We do not see how mate can be effected under six or seven moves.

TERRIBLE FIRE.—A TOWN DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

A TELEGRAM from the manufacturing town of Enschede, received at Amsterdam on the 8th inst., reports the total destruction of that town by fire. Fifteen manufactures, four churches, and the town hall, besides the dwelling of all the inhabitants—about 10,000—are burned to the ground. Everything is destroyed, or being destroyed, without any means at hand for saving the little property which the flames may not have reached. Several lives have been lost. This disaster was caused by lightning. Provisions are being provided for the inhabitants by the surrounding districts. The distress occasioned by this calamity is reported as heartrending. By the last account, the town is one sheet of flame.

MURDER OF DAVID RIZZIO.—PERMANENCY OF BLOOD-STAINS.—In the "Book of Days" it is argued that the blood-stains on the floor at Holroyd are real, not an imposture. They were shown as such in 1722; wood takes on a permanent stain from blood, the acid or iron contained in it sinking deep into the fibre, and proving infallible to all ordinary means of washing. In the case of the Holroyd mark, the two blanches of which it consists are not worn, being out of the line over which feet would chiefly pass in coming into or leaving the room. We may observe that in the picture gallery of the International Exhibition there is a fine painting of the murder of David Rizzio.

Sporting

RACING FIXTURES.

	M.Y.		
Blaydon	19	Foch	27
York Spring	20	Harijender	28
Islebury	22		
		John	
Fiscom	2	Ascol	17
Chester	5	Persever	18
Chelmsford	11	Newcastle	19
Manchester	11	Fleet 10	20
Wye	11	Cathkin	26

LATEST RACING.

THE DERBY.—8 to 2 past The Meridian; 5 to 1 past Pickfords; 10 to 1 at 1st Carter; 12 to 1 past The Stockwell colt; 100 to 8 past Epsom; 100 to 6 past Zealand.

AQUATICS.

YACHTING FIXTURES FOR MAY.

22.—Royal London Yacht Club—race for second and third class, Firth to the Chapman end back to Ays, 16 miles. 23.—Royal Thames Yacht Club—Wherry-cutters. 29.—Ranelagh Yacht Club—open cup race, Greenwich, 2500.

PRINCE OF WALES YACHT CLUB.

A sailing match for two prizes, the first presented by Mr. H. Field, and the second from the ordinary funds, took place on Saturday afternoon among the boats of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club; but, owing to some unforeseen circumstances, there was not nearly so large a fleet as had been expected, the following only being those who contend for:

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	Flag.
Violet	9	Lord de Ros	White, Red Cross.
Jezebel	7	R. Hewett	Blue.
Orilla	7	J. Burton	Red.

Time for tonnage half-a-minute per ton. The distance sailed was from Firth to the Chapman-end buoy, and the Morris steamer, Captain Wheeler, accompanied the race. There was a great deal of wind out from the south and west, and the distance was consequently done in a very short time. At starting the whole of the crews were very active, and immediately after they got under weigh the Violet took the lead and kept it throughout, winning by 21 minutes, the Jessie being second.

CRICKET.

CRICKET MATCHES FOR MAY.

19.—at Lord's—M.C.C. and Ground v. The Kilkeel clackers. 22.—at Oxford—M.C.C. and Ground v. University of Oxford. 22.—at Lord's—The Household Brigade v. Guardsmen. 26.—at Lord's—M.C.C. (with one player of the Ground) v. Gentlemen of Ireland (with one player of the Ground). 26.—at Lord's—The Household Brigade v. Perpetuates.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL v. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This match was played on Saturday, at Vincent-square, Westminster, and excited much interest. The House of Commons went in first, but were quickly disposed of the score only reaching 38. On the part of the School, Mr. A. Walker made a good innings of 20, Mr. Maurice added 19 (in which were two fours), and Mr. Osborne carried out his bat for 11—total of the innings 88. The second innings of the House of Commons showed a great improvement on the first, Colonel Bethurst playing a fine innings of 23; Mr. A. Bathurst also contributed 13 in good style, and the score was run up to 77. The fielding was very good. The School commenced a second innings, but "Tim" was called soon after, 16 runs being scored without the loss of a wicket; the game, however, was decided on the first innings, which gave the School a victory by 45 runs. Lord Palmerston was invited, but was unavoidably absent.

MARYLEBONE CLUB.

The first match of the season of this club was played on Monday, on Lord's Ground. The day was very unfavourable, and the ground was heavy. At the time of choosing sides two elevens were not present, but nine were chosen on each side, with the following result:—Hon. C. Carnegie's side, 17 and 83; Lord H. Paget's side, 65 and 26.

THE SUSSEX MATCH.—TWELVE "COLTS" OF THE COUNTY v. THE SECRETARY'S TWELVE.

This match was commenced on the 8th inst., on the Royal Brunswick Ground, Hove, near Brighton, and brought to a conclusion the next evening. The weather was very unfavourable, and the ground heavy. No great scores were made on either side, though some of the "colts" evinced some very good batting and fielding, and won by 24 runs.

VICTORIA UNITED (Kentish Town).—The following matches have been arranged:—May 24, Victoria v. Tavistock, at the Gospel Oak, Kentish Town. May 31, ditto v. Arundel, at the Gospel Oak, Kentish Town.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON OF THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.—At the conclusion of the Gentlemen's innings, soon after six o'clock, at the Kennington-oval Ground, the arrival of the cricketers from Australia was announced, and a vast concourse of people assembled to welcome them home, they being greeted with loud cheering. They looked remarkably well, and appeared much delighted at their reception.

APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION OF BETTING MEN AT LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool police-court on Thursday week, four well-known betting men, named Thomas Wilkinson, Thomas Davis, John Proctor, and Ralph Nixon (*alias* Worthy), were brought up by warrant, before Mr. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate, on a charge of keeping betting lists, and frequenting houses for the purpose of betting. The prisoners were apprehended in the neighbourhood of a notorious betting-house, kept by Davis, in Houghton-street. The case against each prisoner being fully proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, each prisoner was convicted in the full penalty of £100. Mr. Raffles, in giving judgment in the case, expressed a very strong opinion as to the injurious effects of betting houses upon the young men of the town; while Mr. Cobb, solicitor, who defended the prisoners, said that his clients were no more to blame than the Earl of Derby, in whose mansions documents exactly like those seized in the house of Davis could be discovered.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—A platelayer named George Pitt, a man engaged on the Midland Railway at Sneinton, near Nottingham, had a very narrow escape of being killed on Saturday morning, the 10th inst. At the time in question he was working on the "six-foot," near the Sneinton crossing, when he perceived that a train from Leicestershire coming in, but owing to a mistake on his part he stepped between the lines on which the train was running, and was instantly knocked down by the engine, but the carriage passed over him without touching him. Although severely injured, he is now lying at the General Hospital in a fair way of recovery.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

The fierce onslaughts of Disraeli upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial policy has, in the minds of most men, raised Mr. Gladstone to a still higher position—if that were possible—in public estimation; and we therefore avail ourselves of the opportunity of giving a portrait of this distinguished orator and statesman. It is somewhat remarkable that Disraeli, with all his great abilities, should continue his really puerile attacks, for they are puerile compared with the replies of Mr. Gladstone, whose towering and earnest eloquence beats down all that the disappointed ambition of Disraeli can evoke, and the latter pales into insignificance every time the Chancellor is roused to retort, and when he does so determinedly, he has not his equal, although Lord Palmerston's extraordinary sarcastic reply to Disraeli in the House of Commons last week was, perhaps, the bitterest the latter ever received.

Pursuing our usual plan, we shall now give a sketch of the life of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone. He was born on the 29th of December, 1809. His father was Sir John Gladstone, a native of Scotland, and an eminent merchant of Liverpool. His mother was a native of Dingwall, Ross-shire, in the north of Scotland. Mr. Gladstone was educated at Eton, and Christchurch College, Oxford. At school and college he was distinguished for the zeal and diligence with which he applied himself to the prosecution of his studies, and easily gained the highest honours of the University. As soon as his collegiate life was completed, he travelled on the Continent, and made himself proficient in the principal European languages, most of which, such as French, German, Italian, and Spanish, he writes with ease and speaks fluently. In 1832, he first entered Parliament as a member for Newark, being at that time a nominee of the late Duke of Newcastle, and in politics a high Tory. He was a staunch supporter of the duke, and opportunities were not wanting to distinguish himself. Sir Robert Peel now noticed his rare abilities, hence we find Mr. Gladstone in office, within three years, as Lord of the Treasury, under Sir Robert Peel. In the same year, 1835, he was also made Under Secretary for the Colonies. In 1841, we find him Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and a Privy Councillor, by which office he became entitled to the prefix "right honourable" to his name. In 1843 he became President of the Board of Trade. From 1845 to 1847, though for the greater part of his time holding the office of Colonial Secretary, he was deprived of his seat in Parliament. He

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

had become too liberal in his policies for the Duke of Newcastle, but a greater honour was in store for him, for, in 1847, he was chosen to represent the University of Oxford. In 1850, he paid a visit to Naples, and there had an opportunity of witnessing the terrible atrocities which King Bomba exercised towards his subjects. Mr. Gladstone made himself perfectly master of all the facts, and published a letter in the form of a pamphlet, detailing

and denouncing, in the most eloquent and indignant manner, the atrocities of the Neapolitan system, and the sufferings of the King's subjects. Lord Palmerston caused copies of this letter to be forwarded to every ambassador and agent of the British Government; and to Mr. Gladstone is mainly due the credit of holding up to public reprobation one of the greatest tyrants that ever disgraced mankind. In the year 1851, Mr. Gladstone declined to take office under the Derby Ministry; but in the coalition Ministry of Lord Aberdeen he held the office of Lord Chancellor, which he resigned in 1855, rather than agree to a committee of inquiry as to the causes of the disasters before Sebastopol. In 1859, he again became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his recent budget is fresh in the minds of our readers. As a financier, there is no doubt he is the cleverest man the country can produce.

SPRING TIME

I'll sing a new song to-night,
I'll wake a joyous strain,
An air to kindle deep delight,
And banish silent pain;
Bright thoughts shall chase the clouds of care,
And gloom of deepest sadness,
For oh! my spirit loves to wear
The sunny ray of gladness.
I love to mix alone with those,
Whose hearts are wildly free,
For human griefs, and human woes,
Are strangers yet to me;
I will not early learn to pine
Away my sunny hours,
But ever bide at beauty's shrine,
And mingle with the flowers.
Life should be like the spring time,
When perfumes scent the dells,
From violet or primrose,
From briar or blue-bells;
As cosy as the bird-nest
Beneath the flowret's shade,
Not lagging at a snail's pace,
But tripping o'er the glade,
Should sorrow come with coming years,
And touch the strings of woe,
I'll learn to smile away its tears,
Or check their illow flow;
And still I'll sing a song as bright,
And wake as glad the hours,
Bid grief and sorrow wing their flight,
And hail the reign of flowers.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN AMERICA.—During 1861 4,759 life policies, representing nearly \$3 millions sterling, belonging to the chief life insurance companies in the Federal States, lapsed, in consequence of the rebellion. Nearly all the policies of those insurance offices held in the Confederate States have fallen through.



SPRING TIME



I RUMINATE OVER THE RAILS OF ROTTEN ROW.

"London Town."

ITS STREETS.—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE.—ITS ODD SCENES AND STRANGE CHARACTERS.—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDOURS.—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

BY THE HERMIT OF EXETER CHANGE.

—o—

NO. 2.—THE COMPANY IN THE PARK.

Oh, how I wish I were a swell! But that's impossible!

Not that I am so hopelessly scedy and vulgar a person. Do not run away with that idea, I beg of you. Who is there that has seen a dair in my pocket or a repair in my boots? Who can truly say that my hat is a bad one, or that my clothes were purchased of a sloop tailor. Have I not besides my town residence in the Change, a little—of a very little bit perhaps, but that's no matter—of freehold down among the Essex Marshes? Am I not a rate-payer, and have I not a vote? Who says that at the last election it had no weight in turning the scale in favour of the man who represents our borough in the Senate, and whose heart is in the right place, and will do wonders yet, I'll stake my life on it; and would, too, the other day, have said something worth listening to about the Budget, only, as everybody knows, there is no getting a word in sideways with Mr. Gladstone? But, oh, I wish I were a swell! I do not mean a swell like you, my dear and hospitable Tubbs, who made a noble fortune in the grocery line, and won your way to independence in a white apron, and under whose mahogany I am ever proud to tuck my legs. No, not a swell like you, although you are worth plum, and with your suit of spotless broadcloth and silvery locks look my beau ideal of a fine old gentleman sitting behind a bottle of that "peculiar crusty," you bring out upon great occasions. No, nor a swell like Bounce of the Great Sahara Theatre, although his velvet waistcoat be festooned with heavy golden coils, and his gala shirt front cost twenty guineas. Not a swell like either of these. If ever my ship arrives, the "Windfall," from Dixie's Land with Jews' eyes, who knows but I may achieve the other ambition of my life, and take the Great Sahara myself. Then I may wear as massive golden chains and as costly shirt fronts, and under the influence of my own choice "crusty" grow as patriarchal as even Tubbs himself. No! the swell that I should like to be is one of the swells *par excellence*—the regular swells, the tawny moustached, the leg of mutton bewhiskered, the solemn, the ones I meet in Piccadilly of an afternoon, they coming east as I go west, dangling those wondrous umbrellas on a single finger of their lavender-kidled hands, and looking so listless yet so powerful in their quiescence, one feels at once that, sleeping beneath that calm exterior there lies a lion's heart which only wants another Inkermann, or Alma, or Balaklava to rouse into heroic action. But it is in his quiescent state that I admire him most, and it is as he appears upon the sunny side of Piccadilly that I would like to resemble him; but, as I said before, it is impossible. And to you, Tubbs, it would be impossible also. If in no other respect, would not the whiskers be too much for us? Shade of Pastrana, how are they managed? I dare not say how many inches long they are. And as I walk behind young Sydney Tuffe, I see them from the back standing out on either side like wings. Oh! if I had only such whiskers—if I had such an umbrella—if I could measure the solemnity of that youthful face—

if I could induce a tailor by fair means or foul to fit me with such a suit of clothes as Sydney wears, and turn me out a tolerable copy of that great master, and somebody would only leave me enough to live upon, (how much is that I wonder?) I never yet have known anybody to possess it, though I have known more than one millionaire) and I had nothing to do throughout the livelong day but be a fine young gentleman. But, as I said before, it is impossible. But if it were not! If I could only be a swell just for a little while to try—just for an hour or two, how should I act?

In the first place I should stroke the tawny moustache which I take it for granted I should then be the possessor of, and when I spoke I should say "Aw—aw!" I don't mind telling you in confidence that I have not the remotest notion why, nor in my small experience of swelldom have I ever met with a swell who did so, but all the swells in *Punch* say "Aw—aw" whenever they speak, and I should too, and when I had done so, I think that I should go and take a stroll in the park.

Heigho! away with dreams, I am not a swell, and as I lean here against the rails watching the gay equipages and bold equestrians passing to and fro, I feel my insignificance most painfully, and am more than ever conscious of the imbecility of Bodger and Son, from Coblet, who fancied, may be in the innocence of their hearts, that they had made a frock-coat that fitted me. What swells! See how they come, three abreast, two abreast, one solitary. The greater part short-sighted, it would seem. All very solemn, all faultlessly attired; as silent as solemn, but all wonderful to behold! Who are they all? Are they always thus? And how do they knock out the other hours of the day when they are not on parade? Do any of them ever burst out laughing and crack their sides like common people? Some of them don't look very clever, but what do they want with wits, these lucky ones? They have not got to make their living like you and I—not that, by the way, I have ever made half as much out of my talents as I ought to have done—they don't want to write books, though, and as to making jokes which you, friend Wamba, think the aim and object of a man's existence, are not you to be hired cheaply? A good dinner will go a long way with you, I'll be sworn, and if you are not good enough, I too have my price, and my address is with the publisher.

Everybody nowadays associates these solemn, fine young gentlemen with the name of Swell. Once upon a time there used to be bloods, and nobles, and when Beau Brummel lived they called them bucks. It was a trying dress for figures not too symmetrical, that which Brummel wore; but he was the best made man of his day, and so the buckskin smallclothes and white top-boots, or the nankeen tights became him mightily. But I know people—young men of fortune, with long pedigrees, to whose limbs the present peg-top fashion has its advantages. Poor Beau! I am not so sure myself that there is not something to admire in the man, who, without rank or fortune, placed himself at the head of the most aristocratic and exclusive of European societies, who, with no other weapons than impudence and insolence, triumphed magnificently over even royalty itself. I am not quite certain whether Brummel was a wit, but his sayings are all famous. Who has not read of that question of his respecting the Prince of Wales, when he met his Royal Highness walking with mutual acquaintance, that celebrated "Who's your fat friend?" which wounded the Regent's feelings so deeply? Who has not heard how he, being dared to do so, Brummel when dining with the Prince, interrupted his Highness in the middle of a story

by saying, very mildly and naturally, "Wales, ring the bell!" Though the Prince had the laugh of him upon that occasion, for though he immediately obeyed the command, when the servant came, bade him, with a calm dignity there was no misunderstanding, to show Mr. Brummel to his carriage. Do you remember how once, at an evening party where he had intruded himself without an invitation, the Beau was accosted by the master of the house, who, wishing to mortify the fine gentleman, said that he believed there was some mistake, for he did not recollect inviting him, and how the Beau, affecting to feel in his waistcoat pocket for a card, asked, drawlingly, what the host's name was supposed to be. "Johnson," the gentleman said, blushing a trifle, perhaps, and wishing it were more euphonious. "Jawnson," drawled Brummel, "Oh, to be sure, I recollect the name was Tawnson (Thomson) but Jawnson and Tawnson and Tawnson and Jawnson are really so much the same sort of thing." But the cravat, the great cravat in which he triumphed over his princely rival! Is it not said that the Regent, after passing sleepless nights, sent a trusty friend to the leader of the fashion, hoping to buy the great secret of its manufacture?—and did not Brummel, with a proud wave of the hand, dismiss him, saying, "Go tell your master you have seen his master?" It was at a ball at the Duchess of Devonshire's, I think, that Brummel first appeared in that wondrous encirclement of radiant glory, and struck all dumb with admiration; and when the finest gentleman in Europe trembled in his own ill-made poutice, and muttered, "Damn him—how's it managed?" The victory was complete. Poor Beau! he might, after all, have died in the workhouse, had not his quondam fellow-dandies subscribed for his keep to an innkeeper at Calais, where, in the churchyard, now rest the ashes of the "terror of kings." He left nothing behind him, I believe, but a recollection of his impudence, and that celebrated epigrammatic explanation of the cravat mystery, "Starch is the man!"

I'd give my ears, and they are good large ones, too, if I knew half a dozen lords to nod to just this minute. And is not that an honest, British sentiment? I should like to know which of you make-believe democrats would not do likewise. And at this present moment I should like it more than usual, that I might mortify my small friend Minnow who takes my arm as I stand, and pushing and elbowing me out of my place at the rail, into a more uncomfortable one, begins to patronise me, as though I were no better than a nobody, who knew me one, and to tell the truth, I don't know many. The fine-looking gentlemen with the snow-white hair and beard, Minnow tells me, is known to everyone in town, and is the "Handsome Jemmy" who used to be so very gay a year or two ago, but is married since, and is a model of hen-pecked husbands. Yonder in the four-in-hand is "Timber Tom," so called because he once dealt in deals. They say he has not done with dealing now, and that there is high play sometimes at his house, after some of those quiet little dinners, when a young man of family has lost his wits under the influence of bright eyes and brimming bumpers. The slender youth, with the budding moustache and oddly-shaped jawbone, is anything but a lunatic, although his acts and his appearance might lead you to form a contrary opinion, for did he not most successfully refute the many calamities and scandals levelled at him, and now that the Commissioner has discharged him with a first-class certificate, is he not acting like any other sane young man of property—acting as conductor of a twopenny omnibus, Minnow says—or is he the man at the wheel on a Citizen steamer, or does he

run a coach and carry passengers gratis? Ah, to be sure, that is what it is. I recollect some sagacious journalist asked at the time of the inquiry whether it was a greater proof of Stopgap's lunacy to drive a railway engine, than it was of the Marquis of Sprinhegs to drive a coach? And so you see this great mind has taken the hint, and cut the stoker's business for the jarvey's. Who is the graceful equestrian coming this way? No other woman alive can sit her horse better. And you should see her at the meet take a five-bar, flying as easily as I sit at a dinner-table. Every one knows her, Minnow says, and she is playfully called "Nineps," and earns her living as a breaker-in of horses. I took her for a lady of fortune in the innocence of my guileless heart, but you see she, even—that fair creature so young and beautiful—she, too, has to toil to get her bread, and five minutes ago I was grumbling?

How many more carriages? how many equerians shall I particularise? Oh, but it is a good company. Such gallant gentlemen and noble dames! Such pretty faces and delicious toilets! Bah, who is that poor simpleton who rails against extensive petticoats, and convenes monster meetings of crinolineless spinsters (cry-no-leap and lank) to talk his twaddle to about those bewitching garments? Well, never mind; he and a thousand such, could never talk a fashion down until the ladies tired of it themselves. It is well that they could not, for I doubt not there could be found those who object to every individual article of ladies' apparel, and if the ladies only listened to them!

Oh, bright eyes smiling, though not for me; and red lips pouting for kisses, though not mine! Mine must be a wretched heart to feel so sad and envious at the sight of so much loveliness so far above me, and inaccessible! I should not covet it, I know, for probably it has its owners; and what am I, a plain-faced, plodding member of the lower middle class, with an income barely large enough for gloves, and a frock coat—I'll have no more to do with Bodger when I can pay his bill. I felt before I came into this gay assemblage, somehow, something better than I do now. In my small world, I am a great man, but here—here in this crowd, I feel so very small and insignificant. I will take an omnibus and go down Whitechapel, to look at the lower orders, and restore my outraged self-respect.

But no, I'll go and dine instead.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD TOMBOY.—Verstegan gives the following origin of this word applied to romping girls:—"Tumbe, to dance; *Tumbod*, danced: hereof we yet call a wench that skippeh or leapeh lyke a boy, a *tomboy*: our name also of tumbling cometh from hence."

THE POOR MAN'S MITE.—The fire at Ratcliff, in the month of July, 1794, was more destructive than any conflagration since the fire of London, in 1666. Out of 1,200 houses, not more than 570 were saved. Government immediately sent 150 tents for the accommodation of the sufferers. The City, to their honour be it known, subscribed £1,000 for their relief; Lloyd's £700; the East India Company gave £210. But more remarkable traits of that universal feeling for the want of others, for which Englishmen are peculiarly distinguished, are shown in the fact, that on the Sunday immediately after the fire, the collection, from spectators who thronged to view the encampment, amounted to upwards of £800; of which £400 was in copper, including £38 14s. in farthings, each a poor man's mite.

